



Indiana Department of Correction

Annual Report 2001

MISSION

The mission of the Indiana Department of Correction is to protect the public by operating facilities and programs in a safe, secure, effective and accountable manner.

Inside this issue:

Letter from the Commissioner	1
History of Indiana Department of Correction	1
Adult Facilities	2
Accomplishments	3
Juvenile Facilities	4
Juvenile Transition Program	4
Parole Districts	5
Industries	6
Correctional Facilities and Products	7
Programs in the Facilities	8
Community Transition Program	8
Changes in the Community Transition Program	9
CTP Fact Sheet	11
Offender Statistics	12

LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER



*Evelyn Ridley, Turner, Commissioner
Indiana Department of Correction*

As Commissioner of the Indiana Department of Correction, I take great pride in having this opportunity to share the many accomplishments of the Department during 2001 as well as sharing information regarding the state's prison system.

I believe the Department provides a valuable service to the citizens of Indiana. Not only is the Department providing protection of the public, it is attempting to offer the offender population the opportunity to change their lives to become productive citizens. I am proud of the dedicated men and women who strive everyday to meet those challenges while working within a correctional setting.

In the future, I hope to see a smaller department to house just the truly violent and repeat offenders. I envision a system where nonviolent offenders would be offered community-based correction programs, allowing them to stay close to their homes and families.

This past year has proven to be an exciting and challenging one for the Department. Many positive changes have occurred during the past year, and the Department has examined its present status and is actively planning for a positive and productive future.

Corrections is not immune from change. The biggest obstacle to change and the challenges is us—our fears of doing something we've not done before or doing it differently than we've always done it. I believe we are continuing in the right direction and are making the correct choices.

Sincerely,

Evelyn Ridley-Turner

History

Many prison facilities were chartered by the Indiana State Legislature long before the formation of the Indiana Department of Correction in 1953. The system today includes 25 adult facilities, as well as 10 juvenile facilities. The Department of Correction houses nearly 20,000 adult and juvenile offenders and employs over 8,000

staff. The average daily cost to operate the system is \$53 per offender, or approximately \$1 million per day.

Jeffersonville, Indiana was the site of Indiana's first prison, which opened in 1823. In 1859, the Indiana State Prison North was authorized to be constructed at Michigan City and



*Indiana Women's Prison located
in Indianapolis, Indiana.*

HISTORY (Continued)

opened in 1861. The "House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders" (boys) was opened in Plainfield, Indiana in 1867. The first prison for women in the United States was approved by the legislature in 1869 and was known as the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls. In 1899, the legislature separated this facility and renamed it as the Indiana Industrial School for Girls and the Indiana Women's Prison. A hospital for insane criminals was opened at the

"A hospital for insane criminals was opened in Michigan City in 1909."



Today's Pendleton Correctional Facility, previously known as the Indiana Reformatory, built in 1923 to replace the Jeffersonville

Indiana State Prison in Michigan City in 1909. Just four years later, the legislature authorized the construction of the Indiana State Farm at Putnamville. This facility was constructed entirely by inmate labor and largely out of materials produced on the farm.

A fire destroyed the Jeffersonville prison in 1918 and it was rebuilt in Pendleton in 1923. The name was changed from the Indiana State Prison South to the Indiana Reformatory.

The remainder of the department's 25 adult facilities and 10 juvenile facilities was established after the formation of the Indiana Department of Correction in 1953.

Early industrial operations within the prison included the manufacture of road signs, license plates, shoes, offender clothing, mattresses, cement blocks, sheet metal, printing, baskets, furniture, saw mill, flour mill, tiles, brooms and brushes, rustic furniture, and tailoring. Also, several large

farming operations were operated throughout the prison system. Other offender jobs included those necessary to maintain the facilities, i.e., maintenance, food service, clerical, sanitation, grounds keeping, etc.

The Indiana Department of Correction contributes to the safety and welfare of Hoosier citizens by securely housing offenders, maintaining their health and providing them with varied work, program and education opportunities. In addition, the Indiana Department of Correction is the second-largest state agency in terms of employees and its payroll results in economic benefits not only to staff, but also to the communities and businesses throughout the state.

ADULT FACILITIES

The three main considerations in assigning an adult offender to a security level are the committing offense, the length of sentence, and prior criminal history.

Minimum Security Facilities.. Level 1

These facilities have the least restrictive security measures. Housing is dormitory style. Offenders in these facilities typically are serving short sentences of nonviolent, non-weapons-based offenses. Also included as minimum security are work release program offenders, who leave the facility for outside employment but return nightly.

- Atterbury Correctional Facility
- Chain O'Lakes Correctional Facility
- Edinburgh Correctional Facility
- Henryville Correctional Facility
- Indianapolis Men's Work Release Center
- Indianapolis Women's Work Release Center
- Madison Correctional Facility
- Medaryville Correctional Facility
- South Bend Work Release Center
- Wabash Valley Correctional Facility

Medium Security Facilities.. Level 2

These facilities have a mod-

ern degree of security measures. Housing is dormitory style. Offenders typically have shorter sentences than level 3 offenders. Medium security offenders are less aggressive than level 3's and 4's, have shorter sentences and a shorter criminal history.

- Branchville Correctional Facility
- Lakeside Correctional Facility
- Plainfield Correctional Facility
- Putnamville Correctional Facility
- Rockville Correctional Facility (Women)
- Westville Correctional Facility

High Medium Security Facilities.. Level 3

These facilities have a moderately high degree of security measures. Housing is celled space. Typically, more aggressive offenders than level 1 and 2, serving longer sentences with a longer criminal history, are housed at level 3 facilities.

- Correctional Industrial Facility
- Miami Correctional Facility
- Wabash Valley Correctional Facility

Continued on next page.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Some of the accomplishments of the Department of Correction during 2001 include:

- In 2001, Commissioner Evelyn Ridley-Turner requested that each Department facility be reviewed by a cross-section of experienced DOC employees, as well as community leaders and knowledgeable concerned citizens. The Commissioner's goal was to provide community leaders and concerned citizens with a better understanding of the challenges that exist within a state-run prison facility, and encourage their feedback, so the DOC could meet or exceed community expectations.
- The Department made a strong effort to reduce incarceration expenses, and increase prison bed availability by promoting the Community Transition Program. This effort resulted in a greater than a 200% increase in community-based offender transition.
- To better protect the youngest criminal offenders, the Department initiated a "Youth Incarcerated as Adults" program. The youngest offenders sent to the Department's adult facilities remain together, separated from older, potentially threatening offenders. These youthful offenders are provided with increased educational and counseling opportunities and staffs that supervise them are afforded special training geared toward controlling and guiding young adults.
- In an effort to protect Hoosiers from repeat sex offenders, the Department has expanded upon its Sex Offender Management and Monitoring program (SOMM). In addition to requiring sex offenders to undergo treatment, this program includes the use of a containment team approach, including utilization of a polygraph to better determine the sex offender's current and past conduct. Information is shared with the Indiana State Police. The goal is to revoke a non-compliant sex offender's parole before they can re-offend.
- The Wabash Valley Correctional Facility received the "Program of the Year Award" from the National Commission on Correctional Health Care, for its Residential Treatment Unit. The RTU provides a therapeutic environment for mentally ill offender patients housed there.
- The Department, in conjunction with the Indiana State Police, improved the efficiency of law enforcement by implementing an automated fingerprint identification system, which allows fingerprints captured at adult intake sites to be sent electronically to the State Police.
- The Department has diverted over 17 million pounds of waste from Indiana landfills through its recycling and composting program. In fact, the "Excellence in Recycling" award given by Governor Frank O'Bannon went to the Plainfield Correctional Facility due to the comprehensive nature of its program, which includes educational, local, county, private, and solid waste district components.
- The Department completed construction of the second phase of the Miami Correctional Facility, on time and under budget.
- The Northeast Juvenile Correctional Facility in Fort Wayne was moved to a new facility as part of a cost-effective design/build/lease arrangement. The capacity of the facility was increased from 48 to 100 beds.
- During 2001, the Department increased by 10% the number of substance abuse treatment hours given to offenders. Only 3% of the offender population tested positive for drugs, down from 9% in 1997
- The Department secured \$6,800,000 in federal grant funds to supplement the cost of various corrections-related programs.

ADULT FACILITIES (Continued)

Maximum Security Facilities.. Level 4

These facilities have very restrictive security measures. Housing is celled space. Level 4 offenders typically have been convicted of violent or weapons-based offenses. These offenders require close supervision and tight security to minimize

risk to the public, staff and other offenders.

- Indiana State Prison
- Indiana Women's Prison (Handles Intake and Diagnostics for all Adult Females sent to DOC)
- Pendleton Correctional Facility
- Wabash Valley Correc-

tional Facility

- Reception Diagnostic Center (Adult Male Intake)

High Maximum Security Facilities.. Level 5

Denotes maximum control with the most restrictive security measures. Housing is celled space. Offenders in

this category are assigned based on conduct histories at other DOC facilities. Level 5 offenders are not permanently assigned this level; emphasis is to modify behavior so that these offenders may re-enter traditional prisons at future date.

- Maximum Control Facility

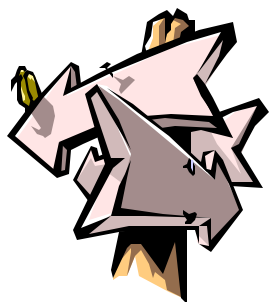


Northeast Juvenile Correctional Facility—Fort Wayne



Indianapolis Juvenile Correctional Facility—Indianapolis

"The Department has diverted over 17 million pounds of waste from Indiana landfills through its recycling and composting program" See ACCOMPLISHMENTS on page 3.



JUVENILE FACILITIES

Minimum Security Facilities

These facilities serve medium/low risk offenders.

- Bloomington Juvenile Correctional Facility
- Fort Wayne Juvenile Correctional Facility
- Indianapolis Juvenile Correctional Facility
- Northeast Juvenile Correctional Facility
- South Bend Juvenile Correctional Facility

Medium/Minimum Security Facilities

These facilities serve primarily juveniles with serious property offenses, drug dealing/possession offenses, and selected personal offenses.

- Camp Summit
- Indianapolis Juvenile Correctional Facility
- North Central Juvenile Facility

Maximum/Medium/Minimum Security Facilities

These facilities are set aside for more serious offenses with a recommendation of a one-year minimum stay.

- Indianapolis Juvenile Correctional Facility
- Pendleton Juvenile Correctional Facility
- Plainfield Juvenile Correctional Facility

Intake Facilities

Logansport Juvenile Intake/Diagnostic Facility for juvenile males, is self-contained; has locked cells in each day room; has segregation cells; has close observation cells; does not allow temporary leaves; and has restricted visitation. This maximum security receives any male juvenile between the ages of twelve and eighteen that is committed to the Indiana Department of Correction, Division of Juvenile Services. This facility also receives transfers from other DOC male juvenile facilities for reclassification or short-term disciplinary segregation.

JUVENILE TRANSITION PROGRAM

The Juvenile Transition Program was established in 1993 when Youth Service Coordinators were hired to provide transition coordination to juvenile offenders in Allen, Marion, and St. Joseph counties.

The Youth Service Coordinators provide transition coordination services to approximately three hundred (300) youth both in and out of the State's juvenile correctional facilities. They work directly with the youth upon intake to the Indiana Department of Correction, during their incarceration period, and while on parole supervision. As part of the Comprehensive Case Management System, the Youth Service Coordinators also work with the youth's family to obtain pertinent information to assist

the youth's treatment team with his/her treatment plan, rehabilitation, and transition process.

Upon a youth's release, the Youth Service Coordinators have available specialized contracted services to assist with a successful transition for the youth. All youth are eligible for electronic monitoring services, and some, based upon their need, receive family preservation and wraparound services, which are available throughout the state.

The AIM Program, a specialized contracted service through I.U.P.U.I., offers youth an excellent opportunity for successful transition from incarceration to their home community through

the use of college students and volunteers as mentors. Facility based life skill training, and a university-justice system-community partnership has proven to lessen the likelihood of failure and relapse. To prepare youth for release, the mentors provide a life skills training program that focuses on educational planning, employment preparation, financial management skills, leisure time planning, health issues, transportation and living arrangements, and interpersonal skills. The mentors work with youth to develop plans to guide their activities after release, targeting specific youth identified goals. The program is currently offered to all juvenile correctional facilities.

Continued on next page.

JUVENILE TRANSITION PROGRAM (Continued)

Currently, each Youth Service Coordinator has an active caseload of approximately thirty-five (35) youths at various stages in the process. The target goal is for each to have a maximum caseload of twenty-five (25) youth and families.

For the past several years, the Youth Service Coordinators have conducted Parole Schools for all youth being released from the Indiana Department of Correction. These schools inform youth of the expectations upon release to the community and allows for active question and answer periods.

While a youth is on parole supervision, a Youth Service Coordinator or State Parole Agent will enforce a variety of special parole stipulations that apply to youth when released from a correctional environment. These stipulations vary from: mandatory mental health counseling; curfew requirements; participation in special treatment programs like substance abuse counseling; and, random drug testing.

Youth Service Coordinators are involved with the placement of youth in foster or group homes when it is determined that the youth

should not return to their home environment. During the past year, an average of eighty (80) youth resided in foster care of group home care.

The Division of Juvenile Services currently has ten (10) Youth Service Coordinators assigned to the Transition Program. Youth that are not assigned to a specific Youth Service Coordinator are assigned to a State Parole Agent who has responsibility for both adult and juvenile caseloads.

"The Youth Service Coordinators provide transition coordination services to approximately 300 youth..."

PAROLE DISTRICTS

Indiana has eight Parole Districts. Each district office is responsible for the monitoring of offenders transferred from prison to parole supervision. Currently there are over 5,400 adults and juveniles on parole supervision.

PAROLE DISTRICT 2

4802 U.S. 30 East
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46803
Phone: (260) 424-3536
Assigned Counties: Adams, Allen, DeKalb, Huntington, Kosciusko, LaGrange, Noble, Wabash, Wells and Whitley

PAROLE DISTRICT 3

3921 North Meridian Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208
Phone: (317) 931-4375
Assigned Counties: Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan and Shelby

PAROLE DISTRICT 4A

320 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd, #107
Evansville, Indiana 47708
Phone: (812) 424-9821
Assigned Counties: Davies, Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Martin, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick

PAROLE DISTRICT 4B

605 Ohio Street, Suite 206
Terre Haute, Indiana 47807
Phone: (812) 235-0606
Assigned Counties: Carroll, Clay, Clinton, Greene, Fountain, Montgomery, Parke, Putnam, Owen, Sullivan, Tippecanoe, Vermillion, Vigo and Warren

PAROLE DISTRICT 5

P.O. Box 1144
Columbus, Indiana 47202
Phone: (812) 372-7356
Assigned Counties: Bartholomew, Brown, Clark, Crawford, Dearborn, Floyd, Franklin, Harrison, Jackson, Jeffer-

PAROLE DISTRICT 6

504 Broadway
Gary, Indiana 46402
Phone: (219) 880-2000
Assigned Counties: Benton, Jasper, Lake, LaPorte, Newton and Porter

PAROLE DISTRICT 7

P.O. Box 612
New Castle, Indiana 47362
Phone: (765) 529-2359
Assigned Counties: Blackford, Delaware, Fayette, Grant, Henry, Jay, Madison, Randolph, Rush, Union and Wayne

PAROLE DISTRICT 8

2421 S. Michigan Street
South Bend, Indiana 46614
Phone: (219) 234-4600
Assigned Counties: Cass, Elkhart, Fulton, Howard, Marshall, Miami, Pulaski, St. Joseph, Starke, Tipton and White



Facility Listing

Atterbury Correctional Facility

P.O. Box 95
Edinburgh, Indiana 46124
Phone: (812) 526-9829
Established: 1982
Minimum Security
Population: Adult Female

Bloomington Juvenile Correctional Facility

1500 Packing House Road
Bloomington, Indiana 47404
Phone: (812) 334-0582
Established: 1992
Minimum Security
Population: Juvenile Male

Branchville Correctional Facility

P.O. Box 500
Tell City, Indiana 47586
Phone: (812) 843-5921
Established: 1982
Medium Security
Population: Adult Male

Camp Summit

P.O. Box 156
LaPorte, Indiana 46350
Phone: (219) 326-1188
Established: 1995
Medium Security
Population: Adult Male

Chain O'Lakes Correctional Facility

3516 East 75 South
Albion, Indiana 46701
Phone: (260) 636-3114
Established: 1968
Minimum Security
Population: Adult Male

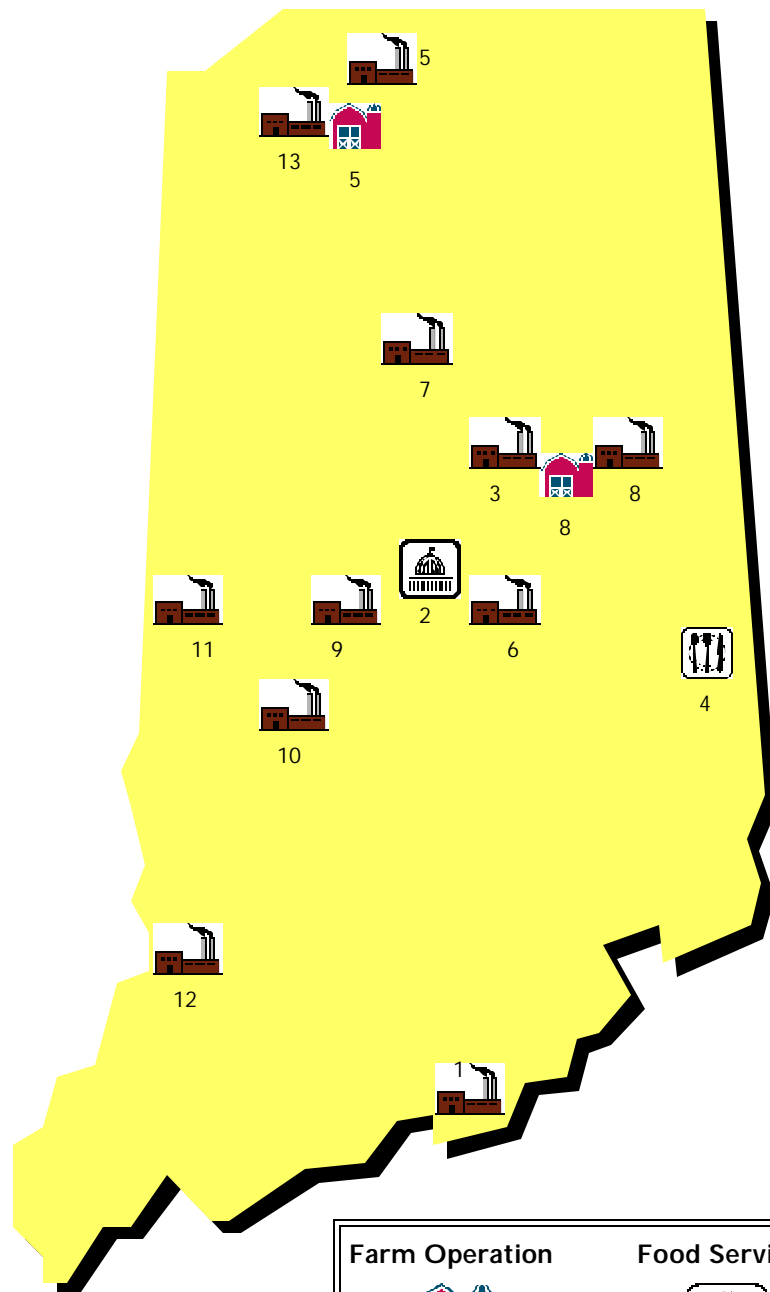
Correctional Industrial Facility

P.O. Box 600
Pendleton, Indiana 46064
Phone: (765) 778-8011
Established: 1988
Medium Security
Population: Adult Male

Edinburgh Correctional Facility

P.O. Box 470
Edinburgh, Indiana 46124
Phone: (812) 526-8434
Established: 1991
Minimum Security
Population: Adult Male

INDUSTRIES



Farm Operation



Food Service



Industrial Operation



Central Office



INDUSTRIES (Continued)

Acts 1917, Chapter 83, sec. 1, page 237, authorizes prisons in the state of Indiana to manufacture "articles and products as may be found practical" for use by the state, its institutions and political divisions and to sell the surplus upon the market. Indiana Department of Correction was established in Acts 1961, Chapter 343, sec. 3, page 1051. Under this act, The Division of Industries and Farms was created to administer the operation of offenders who produce goods and services for sale

to state agencies and residents of Indiana.

Indiana Code 1991, 11-10-6-2 Sec. 2. (a) The department shall establish, maintain, and operate industry and farm programs for offenders assigned to equip the participant with a marketable skill which will provide to participant a means of earning a livelihood upon the participant's return to the community.

The Division of Industries

and Farms changed its name to PEN Products in November 1993.

Indiana Code 1998, 5-22-11, mandates that all state agencies and political subdivisions of the state shall purchase from the department goods produced or manufactured by the department as listed in the department's printed catalogue, providing those goods meet the specifications and needs of the purchasing governmental body and can be purchased at a fair market price.

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES & PRODUCTS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Branchville Correctional Facility | Remanufactured Automotive Parts |
| 2. Central Office & Warehouse | Administration and Warehouse |
| 3. Correctional Industrial Facility | Baked Goods, Cottage Cheese, Frozen Beef-Pork-Poultry Products, Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, Milk, Flavored Drinks |
| 4. Correctional Training Institute | Food Service |
| 5. Indiana State Prison | Cattle, Dog Tags, Grain, License Plates, Lockers, Metal Shelving, Metal Storage Cabinets, Offender Clothing, Outdoor Grills, Security Beds, Timber, Vegetables |
| 6. Indiana Women's Prison | CAD (Computer Aided Design) and Commercial Laundry Services |
| 7. Miami Correctional Facility | Offender Clothing, Janitorial Products, Laundry Products |
| 8. Pendleton Correctional Facility | Beef Cattle, Chairs, Dormitory Furniture, Engraving, Grain, Mattresses, Office Furniture, Vegetables |
| 9. Plainfield Correctional Facility | Commercial Laundry |
| 10. Putnamville Correctional Facility | Wood Assembly |
| 11. Rockville Correctional Facility | Data Entry, Coil Assembly, Electronic Component Assembly |
| 12. Wabash Valley Correctional Facility | Corrugated Boxes, Data Conversion-GIS, Light Assembly, Offender Clothing, Printing Services including: 4-Color Process, NCR Form, Envelopes and Continuous Forms, Validation |
| 13. Westville Correctional Facility | Brooms and Mops, Hickory Furniture, Highway Signs, Offender Clothing, Park Furniture, Picnic Tables and Shelter Houses |

Facility Listing (Continued)

Fort Wayne Juvenile Correctional Facility

P.O. Box 5175
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46895
Phone: (260) 484-6621
Established: 1979
Minimum Security
Population: Juvenile Female

Henryville Correctional Facility

P.O. Box 148
Henryville, Indiana 47126
Phone: (812) 294-4372
Established: 1961
Minimum Security
Population: Adult Male

Indiana State Prison

P.O. Box 41
Michigan City, Indiana 46361
Phone: (219) 874-7258
Established: 1860
Maximum Security
Population: Adult Male

Indiana Women's Prison

401 North Randolph Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46201
Phone: (317) 639-2671
Established: 1869
Maximum Security
Population: Adult Female

Indianapolis Juvenile Correctional Facility

2596 Girls' School Road
Indianapolis, Indiana 46214
Phone: (317) 244-3387
Established: 1869
Maximum/Medium/Minimum Security
Population: Juvenile Female

Indianapolis Men's Work Release Center

448 West Norwood Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46225
Phone: (317) 233-1454
Established: 1969
Minimum Security
Population: Adult Male

Indianapolis Women's Work Release

512 East Minnesota Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46203
Phone: (317) 232-1443
Established: 1978
Minimum Security
Population: Adult Female

FACILITY LISTING (Continued)

Lakeside Correctional Facility

P.O. Box 9047
Michigan City, Indiana 46361
Phone: (219) 872-8239
Established: 1991
Medium Security
Population: Adult Male

Logansport Juvenile Intake/Diagnostic Facility

P.O. Box 209
Logansport, Indiana 46947
Phone: (219) 753-5549
Established: 1995
Maximum Security
Population: Juvenile Male

Madison Correctional Facility

P.O. Box 1079
Madison, Indiana 47250
Phone: (812) 265-6154
Established: 1989
Minimum Security
Population: Adult Male

Maximum Control Facility

P.O. Box 557
Westville, Indiana 46391
Phone: (219) 785-2554
Established: 1991
Super Maximum Security
Population: Adult Male

Medaryville Correctional Facility

5426 East 850 North
Medaryville, Indiana 47957
Phone: (219) 843-4131
Established: 1961
Minimum Security
Population: Adult Male

Miami Correctional Facility

P.O. Box 900
Bunker Hill, Indiana 46914
Phone: (765) 689-8920
Established: 1999
Medium/Minimum Security
Population: Adult Male

North Central Juvenile Correctional Facility

1118 South State Road 25
Logansport, Indiana 46947
Phone: (219) 753-7571
Established: 1994
Medium/Minimum Security
Population: Juvenile Male

PROGRAMS IN THE FACILITIES

Educational Services

Academic

- Diploma
- Adult Basic Education
- Graduate Education Diploma

Vocational

Post-Secondary

(Correspondence courses are available to all offenders through Indiana University)

Psychological & Social Services

- Mental Health Counseling
 - Recreation
 - Transition Program
 - Individualized Pre-Release Orientation Program (less than 80 hours)
 - Standardized Pre-Release Orientation (80 hours or more)
 - Work Release
- Sex Offender Program
Sex Offender Management and Monitoring (SOMM)

Religious Services

- General Christian
- Catholic
- Islam
- Native American
- Jewish
- Buddhist

Substance Abuse Services

- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Substance Abuse Education
- AA/NA Services

COMMUNITY TRANSITION PROGRAM (CTP) INTRODUCTION

2001 has seen many changes in the Community Transition Program (CTP). The program has seen the growth of expectations, a statutory change, an expansion of partnerships, and an increase in participation. The

Department of Correction committed to an objective of an average population of 500 offenders in the program for the fiscal year 2001-2002; an objective that has not yet been achieved. To reach that objective the

Department has examined policies, practices, assumptions and attitudes that impact CTP to facilitate its use and remove barriers. In addition, we have formed new partnerships and collaborations that have been helpful. This process is ongoing.

CHANGES IN THE COMMUNITY TRANSITION PROGRAM

Recognizing the critical importance of the Community Transition Program in February 2001, Commissioner Evelyn Ridley-Turner directed that an evolution of the program take place, CTP is a program of multiple interacting agencies; the courts, local community corrections program, probation programs, sheriffs, and the offenders themselves. The challenge was to identify the interests and needs of the various participants, address

those needs, and communicate any changes made to all involved.

One of the first changes made to CTP was an increase in per diem paid by the Department for each CTP offender from \$7.00 to \$15.00. Insufficient funding had been a complaint regarding CTP and had been used as a rationale to deny offenders. This change was implemented at the end of March and back dated to

March 1, 2001 to make an immediate impact.

Another change made regarding the per diem was the decision to pay county jails \$35.00 a day for each CTP offender housed in their jail. In order to encourage the transfer of offenders from the county jail to community corrections programs or probation, the \$35.00 payment is restricted to a 5

Continued on next page.

COMMUNITY TRANSITION PROGRAM (Continued)

day period. Each county that created a CTP component and had it approved by the Department's Community Corrections could receive the county's portion of the funds up front, twenty-five percent of which could be drawn down immediately to act as startup funds. The remaining seventy-five percent of the funds would remain in an account in the county to be drawn down on a per diem basis for each offender the county accepted into the program. This option was also offered to non CCCGA counties.

Communicating with all the stakeholders in CTP has been difficult. In 2001, meetings were conducted and presentations were made to any interested party. To announce the financial changes, the Department hosted three "town-hall" meetings inviting judges, sheriffs, community corrections, probation, parole and other stakeholders. We also used these opportunities to seek the opinions and ideas of the other members in CTP for how to improve the program.

Prior to these meetings taking place, the Department sought the advice and counsel of Indiana Supreme Court Chief Justice Randall Shepard, who graciously offered to record a video statement supporting the Community Transition Program.

The support of the Supreme Court was also extended when Justice Sullivan with Commissioner Evelyn Ridley-Turner hosted an April meet-

ing for several key judges from throughout the state. The meeting addressed specific concerns and established a core group of judges with whom the Department has since consulted for advice and opinions regarding CTP.

A number of other opportunities for discussion took place throughout the year. The Department was fortunate to be invited by the Indiana Judicial Center to present information regarding CTP and other Departmental projects at its annual Judge's Conference in September. The Judicial Center also invited the Department to speak at its panel discussions at two Indiana Correctional Association meetings and in June the ICA passed a resolution of support for CTP. Presentations and discussions also occurred at the Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties (IACCAC) meetings in both the summer and the fall. In addition, many meetings took place with individual counties' courts, boards of Community Corrections, county commissioners, and probation officers. Any opportunity to support CTP and address concerns was accepted.

The Department also examined its own practices for supporting CTP. One of the first changes was a structural change when CTP and the Department's own Community Corrections program merged to form a more proactive unit. Through this merge, CTP tapped a wealth of knowledge and ability to work with individual commu-

nities. This also allowed for the development of the new financing methods that would assist CTP in the specific counties involved with Community Corrections.

One of the requests from individual Community Corrections counties was that directors of the Community Corrections programs be informed of offenders eligible for CTP. Community Corrections were often unprepared for the offenders assigned to their programs. The programs wanted to research the offenders and inform the courts whether or not they could work with the offenders in question. Additionally, many counties wanted to interview offenders prior to their release to CTP in order to have a better idea of how to place these offenders and in many cases use the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R), a risk assessment tool. As a result, the Community Transition Program staff began to include Community Corrections and Probation departments in the mailings of eligibility notifications.

The Department held a meeting of representatives from certain key departmental facilities. Superintendents and staff of specific facilities were asked to act as pilot programs for the enhancement of CTP within the Department and with the offenders. The first meeting acted as an explanation of challenges involved and the second meeting was used to direct specific changes and enact some pilot programs

Continued on next page.

Facility Listing (Continued)

Northeast Juvenile Correctional Facility

P.O. Box 13069
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46867
Phone: (260) 422-8223
Established: 1992
Minimum Security
Population: Juvenile Male

Pendleton Correctional Facility

4490 West Reformatory Rd.
Pendleton, Indiana 46064
Phone: (765) 778-2107
Established: 1923
Maximum Security
Population: Adult Male

Pendleton Juvenile Correctional Facility

P.O. Box 900
Pendleton, Indiana 46064
Phone: (765) 778-4585
Established: 2000
Maximum Security
Population: Juvenile Male

Plainfield Correctional Facility

727 Moon Road
Plainfield, Indiana 46168
Phone: (317) 839-2513
Established: 1964
Medium Security
Population: Adult Male

Plainfield Juvenile Correctional Facility

501 W. Main
Plainfield, Indiana 47957
Phone: (317) 839-7751
Established: 1867
Maximum/Medium Security
Population: Juvenile Male

Putnamville Correctional Facility

1946 West U.S. Highway 40
Green Castle, Indiana 46135
Phone: (765) 653-8441
Established: 1916
Medium Security
Population: Adult Male

Reception-Diagnostic Center

737 Moon Road
Plainfield, Indiana 46168
Phone: (317) 839-7727
Established: 1964
Maximum Security
Population: Adult Male

FACILITY LISTING (Continued)

Rockville Facility

RR 3, Box 281
Rockville, Indiana 47872
Phone: (765) 569-3178
Established: 1994
Medium Security
Population: Adult Female

South Bend Juvenile Correctional Facility

4650 Old Cleveland Road
South Bend, Indiana 46628
Phone: (574) 232-8808
Established: 1980
Minimum Security
Population: Juvenile Male

South Bend Work Release Center

2421 South Michigan Street
South Bend, Indiana 46614
Phone: (574) 234-4094
Established: 1975
Minimum Security
Population: Adult Male

Wabash Valley Correctional Facility

6908 S. Old US Highway 41
P.O. Box 500
Carlisle, Indiana 47838
Phone: (812) 398-5050
Established: 1992
Minimum/Medium/Maximum
Security
Population: Adult Male

Westville Correctional Facility

P.O. Box 473
Westville, Indiana 46391
Phone: (219) 785-2511
Established: 1997
Medium Security
Population: Adult Male



Branchville Correctional
Facility
Tell City, Indiana

COMMUNITY TRANSITION PROGRAM (Continued)

within the facilities themselves.

Another major issue addressed was the dissemination of information. Courts, local Community Corrections programs, and Probation sought more information about offenders eligible for CTP. Specifically requested was information regarding what programs offenders had completed while with the Department, what sort of housing arrangements were in place for post release and any particular medical issues that might need addressed. This issue was given to the facility representatives for resolution. The solution was to use a progress report, a standardized report that contained much of the information desired. Prior to this, progress reports were not created until shortly before an offender's release. Instead the facilities would generate the reports as soon as they knew who was eligible for CTP, forward the reports to CTP staff who would in turn direct them to the various courts, Probation departments and local Community Corrections.

Another factor identified at the meetings was educating the offenders regarding CTP. The local Community Corrections programs were asked to provide a description of the requirements and expectations they had for CTP offenders. The program descriptions were compiled and distributed to each facility. This allows offenders to be aware of what each program can provide and what will be required.

Experimental programs coor-

inating CTP and the Department's traditional Transition Program, where class work and training prepares an offender to return to society, were begun at specific facilities with the goal of copying successful approaches into other Departmental facilities. This program began simply as having offenders organize their own affairs both inside the department and outside (such as residence and employment) and then informing the courts of their condition in hopes of increasing their likelihood of acceptance. Eventually, offenders will decide how best to use their time and the resources available to them to make themselves better candidates for CTP participation.

A change that the Department implemented was a case of linking another Departmental program to CTP. The Sex Offender Management and Monitoring (SOMM) Program works with one of the most difficult and challenging populations inside and outside the Department. Many sex offenders were immediately vetoed for CTP by courts, often when the local Community Corrections program explained that they had no experience working with this sort of offender. The Department arranged for training meetings throughout Indiana where representatives of the SOMM Program explained their methods and offered whatever support and help they could to anyone willing to work with this population which, no matter whether they participated in CTP or not, would be returned to the community.

Effective May 17, 2001 the legislature created a new category of CTP eligible offenders. Offenders serving charges only under IC 16-42-19 or IC 35-48-4 could have additional time added to their CTP period extending it from 90 to 120 days for C felons and from 120 to 180 days for B and A felons. This extension of time gives a greater amount of flexibility for the courts especially in regards to the A or B felons.

The talents and resources of the Department's Community Correction and facility staff have been employed, in conjunction with the money offered, to jumpstart the various counties' programs. However, due to various factors, many counties have only recently begun to truly utilize their resources. In some cases, counties may have been very interested in Community Correction programs but the judicial support may be sparse. Some counties are moving very slowly and cautiously, accepting only the most low risk offenders to try to demonstrate the success of the program and win support. However, it will take the acceptance of not only the "easy" offenders but also the more challenging offenders to optimize CTP, both in terms of numbers and in terms of effect. To that end, the Department continues to work with counties on an individual basis, trying to help each community find its own resources and comfort level for dealing with these offenders who, with or without the benefit of CTP, are coming back home.

COMMUNITY TRANSITION PROGRAM FACT SHEET

Initiated:	July 1999 (H.E.A. 1001), Modified March 15, 2002 (S.E.A. 433), Modified May 2001 (H.E.A. 1001)
Legal Basis:	IC 11-10-11.5, 11-12-10, 35-38-1-25 through 35-38-1-26.
Eligible Offenders:	<p>All felons, excepting murderers, with a sentence of at least two years, who are residents of Indiana, do not have detainers or warrants, and meet the time requirements of statute.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A and B felons may serve up to 120 days on the Community Transition Program, if so ordered through court order. • A and B felons who only have charges under IC 35-48-4 and/or IC 16-42-19 may serve up to 180 days on the Community Transition Program, if so ordered through court order. • C felons must have 90 days to serve on the Community Transition Program and will be released to the receiving county if a court ordered denial is not received by the offender's Community Transition Program commencement date. • C felons who only have charges under IC35-48-4 and/or IC 16-42-19 must have 120 days to serve in the Community Transition Program and will be released to the receiving county if a court ordered denial is not received by the offender's Community Transition Program commencement date. • D felons must have at least 60 days to serve on the Community Transition Program and will be released to the receiving county if a court ordered denial is not received by the offender's Community Transition Program commencement date.
Administration:	<p>Notices of eligibility are computer generated 45 to 60 days prior to the offender's Community Transition Program commencement date and sent from DOC Central Office to the involved courts, prosecutors and community corrections director. All approvals and denials issued by the courts are sent to DOC central office. Facilities deliver offenders to communities as ordered by the courts.</p> <p>All actions at the county level are directed by the court or may be delegated directly to a Community Corrections program, probation, or a contact provider.</p>
County Programs:	<p>Program availability varies by county. Components provided through community corrections programs or probation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day Reporting • Work Release/Residential • House Arrest/Home Detention with Electronic Monitoring
Finance:	<p>Effective March 1, 2001, the per diem increased from \$7.00 to \$15.00 for all released CTP offenders except those housed in county jails. For those housed in county jails, a \$35.00 per diem is paid. The offender is responsible for all medical expenses. The counties are not responsible for any medical expenses for CTP offenders.</p>
Victim Notification:	<p>Any victim of the offender is notified by DOC regarding CTP eligibility and the victim's rights to send written comment to the court.</p>

"Any victim of the offender is notified by DOC regarding CTP eligibility and the victim's rights to send written comment to the courts."



*The Indiana State Prison
Michigan City, Indiana*

“Adult females are the fastest growing segment of the offender population, consistent with national trends.”

OFFENDER STATISTICS

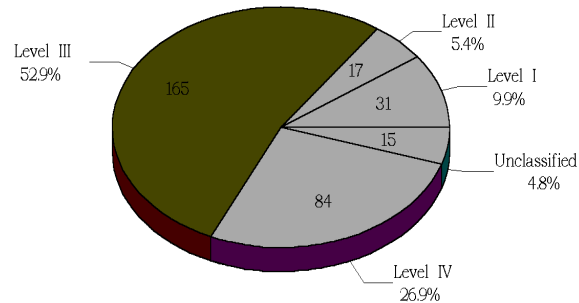
- Juvenile Female:
- Population has increased 96% over the last 20 years.
 - Populations has increased 57% over the last 5 years.
 - “At Risk” juvenile-base population continues to increase.
 - Level 1 (violent) offenders are mandated by the Department’s Juvenile Classification System to stay a minimum of one year.
 - Law enforcement is more effective.
 - Arrests have increased.
- Juvenile Male:
- Population has increased 77% over the last 20 years.
 - Population has increased 41% over the last 5 years.
 - “At Risk” juvenile-based population continues to increase.
 - Determinate sentencing legislation passed in 1995 has increased the offender’s length of stay.
 - Law enforcement is more effective.
 - Level 1 (violent) offenders are mandated by the Department’s Juvenile Classification System to stay a minimum of one year.
- Adult Female:
- Population has increased 480% over the last 20 years.
 - Population has increased 56% over the last 5 years.
 - Fastest growing segment of the offender population, consistent with national trends.
 - Factors that contributed to the above increases:
 - A majority of our offenders are in an “at risk” group, whether due to educational, occupational, socioeconomic, or other social or structural factors.
 - Fewer court-ordered sentence modifications are granted.
 - Continued substance abuse by convicted felons.
 - Harsher criminal sanctions and a “get tough” on crime attitude.
 - More effective law enforcement.
- Adult Male:
- Population has increased 200% over the last 20 years.
 - Population has increased 25% over the last 5 years—rated bed has only increased 20% over the same time period.
 - Factors that contributed to the above increases:
 - A majority of the offenders are in an “at risk” group, whether due to educational, occupational, socioeconomic, or other social or structural factors.
 - Fewer court-ordered sentence modifications are granted.
 - Continued substance abuse by convicted felons.
 - More effective law enforcement.
 - Saturation of community correction programs.
 - Effect on overcrowding:
 - Federal court ordered caps at the following facilities:
 - Indian State Prison
 - Pendleton Correctional Facility
 - Putnamville Correctional Facility
 - The Department continues to negotiate for either an increase, or a total removal of caps.

JUVENILE FEMALE

JUVENILE FEMALE POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS COMMITTING OFFENSE LEVEL

(Includes Contracted Beds)

July 1, 2001



Offense Level I - Violent: A juvenile female convicted of a Level I offense will serve a minimum of one year at the Indianapolis Juvenile Correctional Facility. The most common offenses at this level are Battery, Criminal Recklessness and Intimidation.

Offense Level II - Serious: A low risk juvenile convicted of a Level II offense will serve a minimum of three months and a high risk juvenile will serve a minimum of nine months. The most common offenses at this level are Intimidation, Escape and Resisting Law Enforcement.

Offense Level III - Less serious: A low risk juvenile convicted of a Level III offense will serve a minimum of three months and a high risk juvenile will serve a minimum of six months. The most common offenses at this level are Theft, Battery and Conversion.

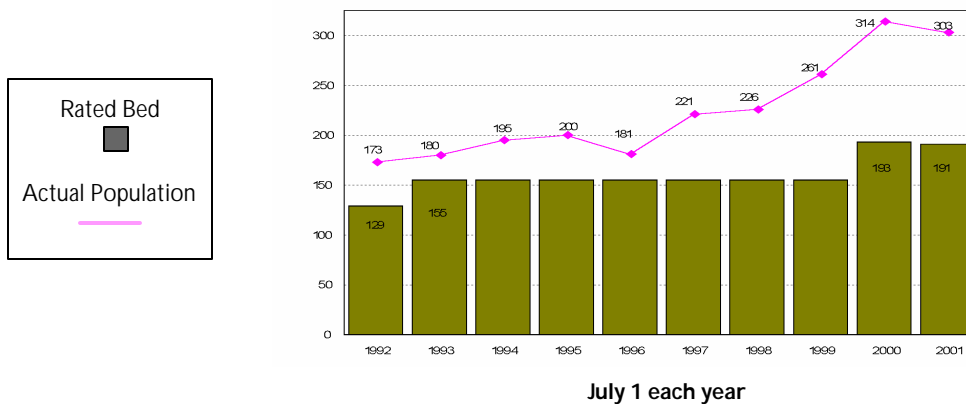
Offense Level IV - Minor: A high risk juvenile convicted of a Level IV offense will serve a minimum of six months. The most common offenses at this level are Probation Violation, Violation of Suspended Commitment to the Department of Correction and Truancy.

Unclassified: Juvenile has not been evaluated as of this date.

Source:
Juvenile Data System

JUVENILE FEMALE POPULATION POPULATION and RATED BED CAPACITY

July 1 each year 1992-2001

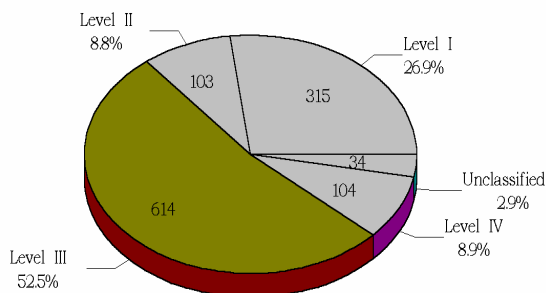


JUVENILE MALE

JUVENILE MALE POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS COMMITTING OFFENSE LEVEL

(Includes Contracted Beds)

July 1, 2001



Offense Level I - Violent: A juvenile male convicted of a Level I offense will serve a minimum of one year at either the Plainfield Juvenile Correctional Facility or the Pendleton Juvenile Correctional Facility. The most common offenses at this level are Child Molesting, Robbery and Carrying a Handgun.

Offense Level II - Serious: A low risk juvenile convicted of a Level II offense will serve a minimum of three months and a high risk juvenile will serve a minimum of nine months. The most common offenses at this level are Intimidation, Resisting Law Enforcement and Escape (typically from a non-secure county placement).

Offense Level III - Less serious: A low risk juvenile convicted of a Level III offense will serve a minimum of three months and a high risk juvenile will serve a minimum of six months. The most common offenses at this level are Theft, Battery and Burglary.

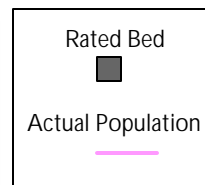
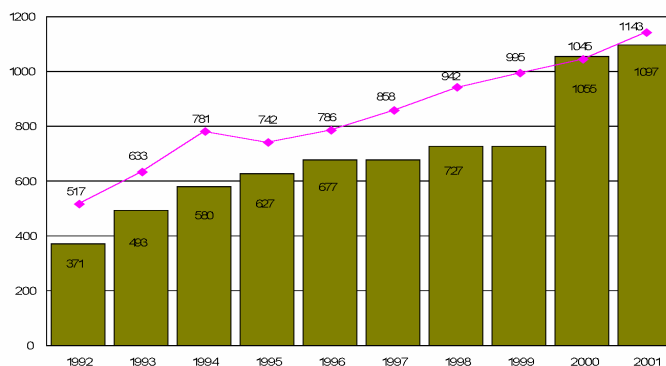
Offense Level IV - Minor: A high risk juvenile convicted of a Level IV offense will serve a minimum of six months. The most common offenses at this level are Probation Violation, Violation of Suspended Commitment to the Department of Correction and Possession of Marijuana.

Unclassified: Juvenile has not been evaluated as of this date.

Source:
Juvenile Data System

JUVENILE MALE POPULATION POPULATION and RATED BED CAPACITY

July 1 each year 1992-2001



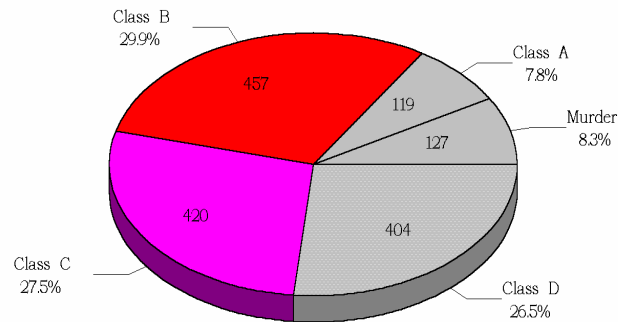
July 1 of Each Year

ADULT FEMALE

FEMALE FELON POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS COMMITTING OFFENSE CLASS

(Includes Offenders Held In Jail And Contracted Beds Due to Overcrowding)

July 1, 2001



The three most common Class A offenses are: (1) Dealing in Cocaine or Narcotic Drug, (2) Conspiracy and (3) Voluntary Manslaughter. Forty-four percent of all Class A commitments are for drug offenses.

The three most common Class B offenses are : (1) Dealing in Cocaine or Narcotic Drug, (2) Burglary and (3) Dealing in a Schedule I, II or III Controlled Substance. Sixty-three percent of all Class B commitments are for drug offenses.

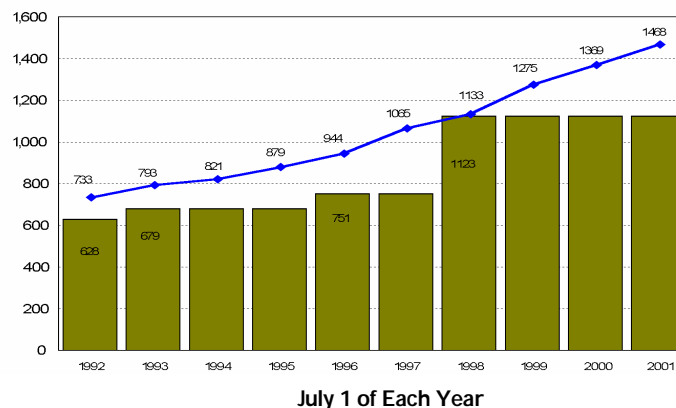
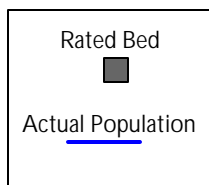
The three most common Class C offenses are : (1) Forgery, (2) Robbery and (3) Battery. Eight percent of all Class C commitments are for drug offenses.

The three most common Class D offenses are: (1) Theft, (2) Prostitution and (3) Possession of Cocaine or Narcotic Drug. Fifteen percent of all Class D commitments are for drug offenses.

*A person conspires to commit a felony when, with intent to commit the felony, he agrees with another person to commit the felony. A conspiracy to commit a felony is a felony of the same class as the underlying felony. For example, if a person conspires to deal in cocaine and this is determined to be a Class A felony, then the person will be committed for Class A Dealing in Cocaine or Narcotic Drug.

Sources:
Monthly Statistical Report
Offender Information System

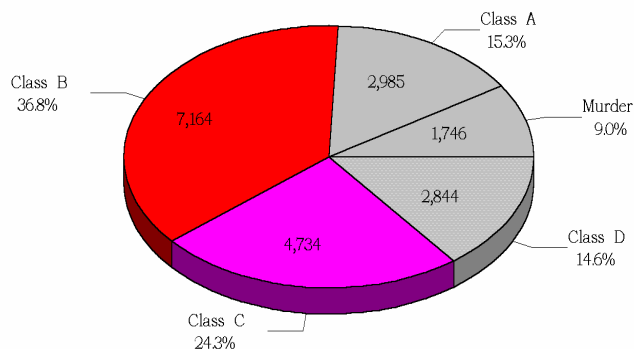
ADULT FEMALE POPULATION POPULATION and RATED BED CAPACITY 1992-2001



ADULT MALE

MALE FELON POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS COMMITTING OFFENSE CLASS

(Includes Offenders Held In Jail And Contracted Beds Due To Overcrowding)
July 1, 2001



The three most common Class A offenses are (1) Child Molesting, (2) Dealing in Cocaine or Narcotic Drug and (3) Conspiracy. Twenty-three percent of all Class A commitments are for drug offenses.

The three most common Class B offenses are (1) Dealing in Cocaine or Narcotic Drug, (2) Burglary and (3) Robbery. Thirty-four percent of all Class B commitments are for drug offenses.

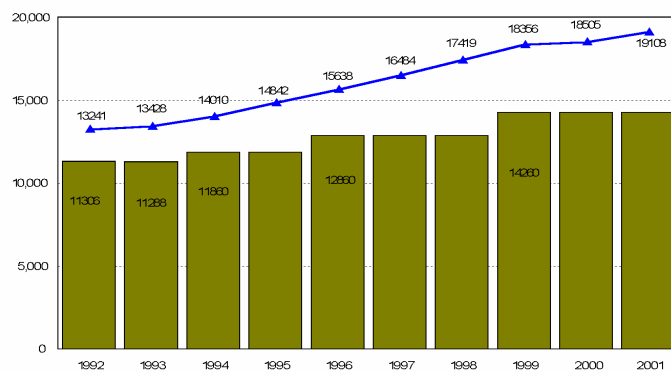
The three most common Class C offenses are (1) Burglary, (2) Forgery and (3) Operating Vehicle After Lifetime Suspension. Nine percent of all Class C commitments are for drug offenses.

The three most common Class D offenses are (1) Theft, (2) Operating Vehicle While Intoxicated and (3) Operating Vehicle While Intoxicated-Prior Conviction. Fifteen percent of all Class D commitments are for drug offenses.

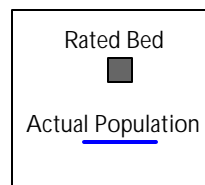
*A person conspires to commit a felony when, with intent to commit the felony, he agrees with another person to commit the felony. A conspiracy to commit a felony is a felony of the same class as the underlying felony. For example, if a person conspires to deal in cocaine and this is determined to be a Class A felony, then the person will be committed for Class A Dealing in Cocaine or Narcotic Drug.

Source:
Monthly Statistical Report
Offender Information System

ADULT MALE POPULATION POPULATION and RATED BED CAPACITY 1992—2001



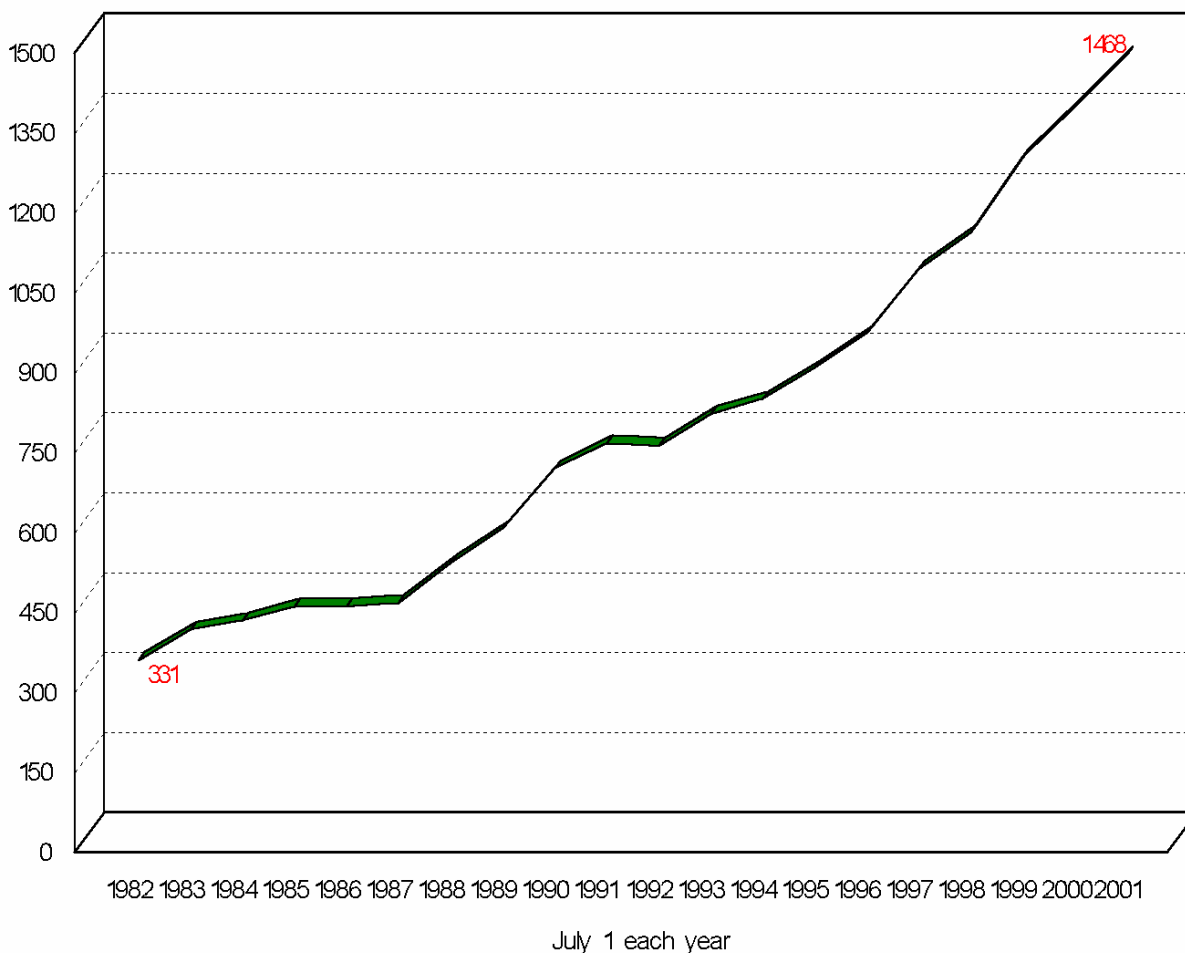
July 1 of Each Year



Adult Female Incarcerated Population on July 1

(Includes Offenders Held in Jail and Contracted Beds Due to Overcrowding)

Indiana Department of Correction



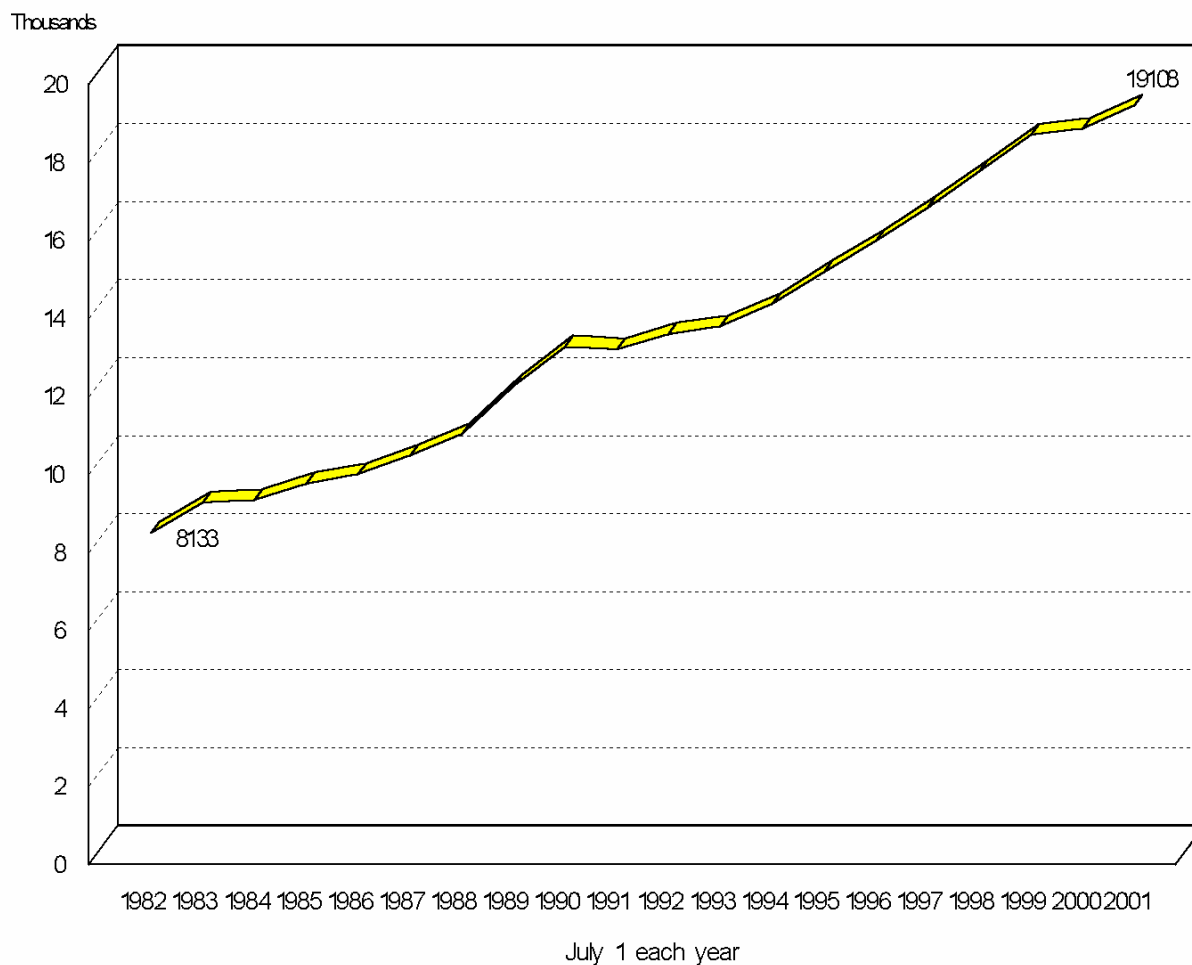
Source:
Indiana Department of Correction Offender Population Statistical Reports

See page 12 for information regarding Offender Statistics.

Adult Male Incarcerated Population on July 1

(Includes Offenders Held in Jail and Contracted Beds Due to Overcrowding)

Indiana Department of Correction

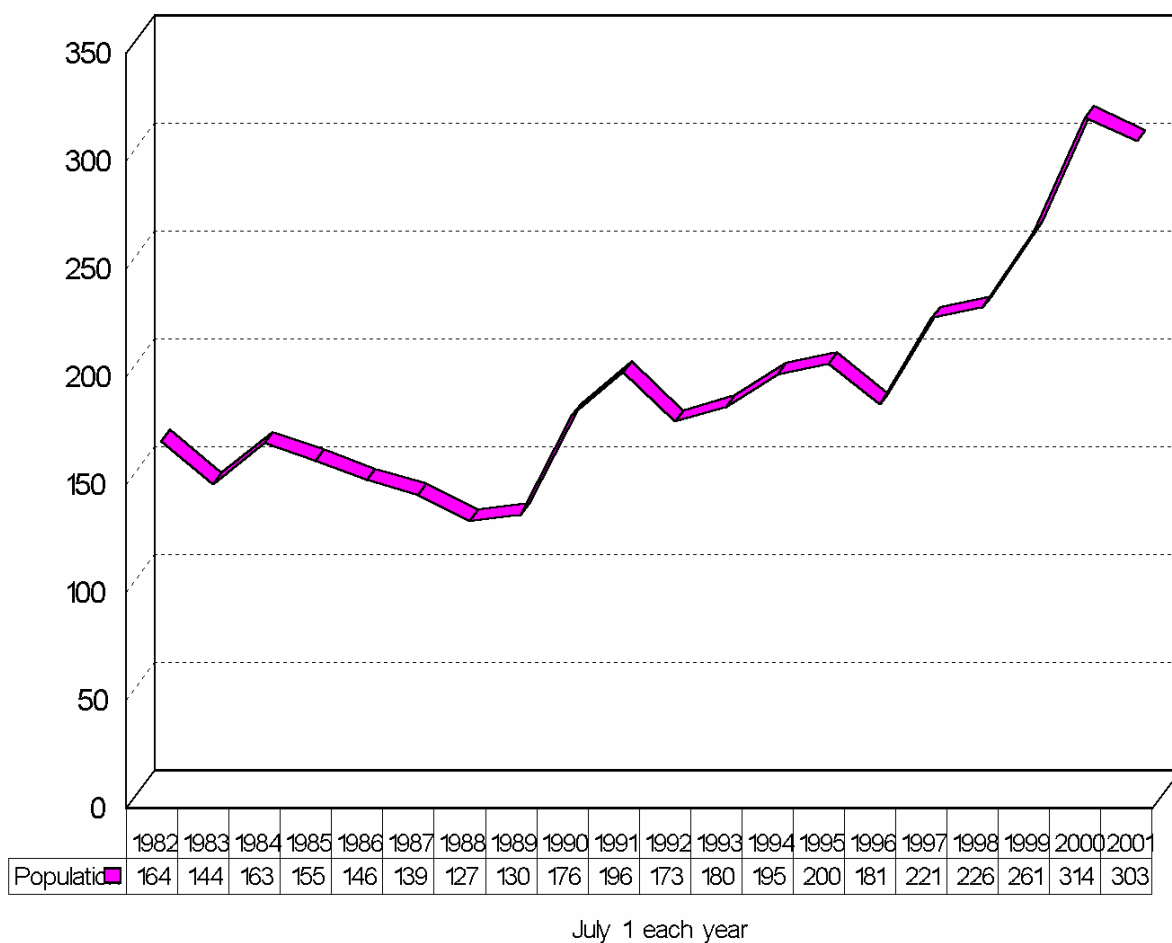


Source:
Indiana Department of Correction Population Statistical Reports

See page 12 for information regarding Offender Statistics.

Juvenile Female Incarcerated Population on July 1

Indiana Department of Correction

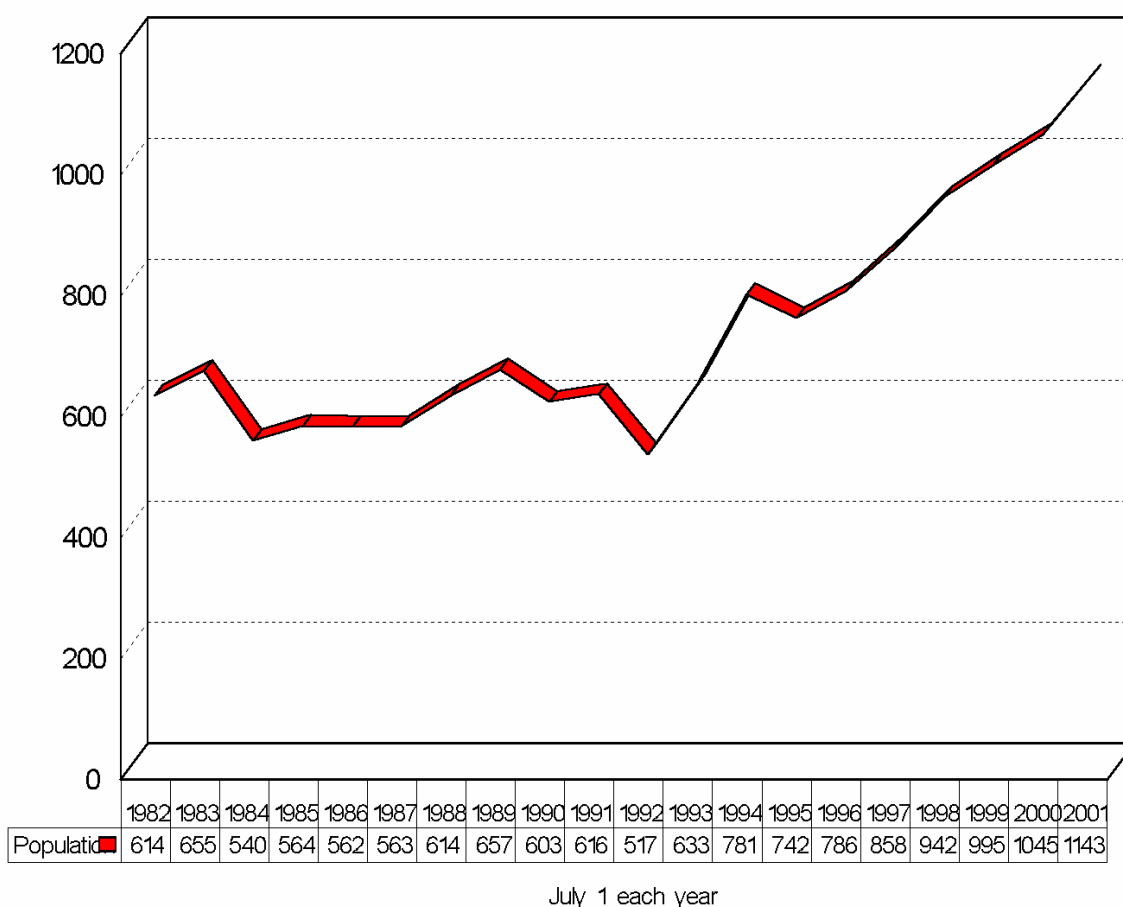


Source:
Indiana Department of Correction Offender Population Statistical Reports

Juvenile Male Incarcerated Population on July 1

(Includes Contract Beds)

Indiana Department of Correction



Sources:
Indiana Department of Correction Offender Population Statistical Reports